

# The China Mail.

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號二月五年一十八百一千一英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 2, 1881.

日五初月四年己辛

PRICE, \$2 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALDAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTT, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMPSON, DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Montpelier, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTT, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—Macao, MESSRS A. DE MELLO & Co., Suva, AMOY, NICHOLLS & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Amoy, HEDGES & Co., Shanghai, LAST, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LAST, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, \$5,000,000 Dollars.  
Reserve Fund, \$1,800,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.  
E. R. BELLING, Esq. F. B. JOHNSON, Esq.  
H. D. O. FORBES, Esq. W. M. REINERS, Esq.  
F. D. SASSOON, Esq.  
H. HOFFMANN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.  
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
MANAGER.  
Shanghai, EDWIN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.  
INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, April 19, 1881.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.  
(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £1,800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergère, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES AT:  
LONDON, BOULBON, SAN FRANCISCO,  
MARRILLAS, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,  
LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,  
NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW,  
MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.  
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.  
Messrs C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. SCHWELIN, Agent, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, April 12, 1881.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.  
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

Paid-up Capital, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.  
At 3 months notice 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 " " "  
" 12 " 5 " " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.  
Oriental Bank Corporation,  
Hongkong, September 4, 1870.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.  
A. G. STOKES, Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, March 12, 1881.

## To Let.

### TO LET.

"NULLAH SIDE," FORTROLOU ROAD, Intelly occupied by Mr. J. M. ARMSTRONG. And, No. 2, Old Bailey Street. Also, No. 3, Seymour Terrace.

Apply to  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, April 23, 1881.

### TO LET.

THE SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE, No. 4, PRAYA EAST (known as the "BLUE HOUSES"); with Possession on the 1st of May.

Also,  
GROUND FLOORS OF HOUSES, Nos. 2 and 4, PRAYA EAST. Nos. 2 and 3, with immediate Possession; and No. 4, with Possession on the 1st of May.

Apply to  
MEYER & Co.  
Hongkong, April 13, 1881. my13

### TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to  
MEYER & Co.  
Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

GODOWN-STO LET.

PRAYA EAST AND WANCHAI ROAD.

For Particulars, apply to  
SIEMSEN & Co.  
Hongkong, January 21, 1881.

### TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE—No. 31, WELLINGTON STREET.

ROOMS IN CLUB CHAMBERS, suitable for Offices or Chambers.

The PREMISES, No. 5, D'ARVILLE STREET, at present in occupation of Messrs DE SOUZA & Co.; Possession 1st April.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 38, CAINE ROAD; Possession from 1st April.

Apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, March 26, 1881.

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAÑE.

Quarts, \$16 per doz. Case.  
Pints, \$17 per doz. Case.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

### NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.00  
"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW," BY E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

### NOW READY.

A COMPLETE REPRINT, in Pamphlet Form, of the proceedings in the RECENT LIBEL CASE OF

REGINA V. PITMAN,

containing the whole of the Proceedings at the Police Court, full report of the trial in Criminal Sessions, with connected Correspondence and comments of the Press.

To which is now added a Report of the Case of

PITMAN V. KESWICK AND OTHERS.

Price per Copy, 50 CENTS.

Orders are now being booked.

China Mail Office,  
Hongkong, April 13, 1881.

Ninth Volume of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 4—Vol. IX.

OF THE "CHINA REVIEW."

CONTAINS—

Scenes from Chinese Mythology.

Transit Passes in the Province of Kwang-tung.

Notes on the Korean Language.

The "Tai-hai" King; or the Respiration of the Embryo.

The Ju Sheng Considered in its Relation to the Remaining Times.

The Interimable Question.

Notes of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—  
Botanical Notes.  
The Arabic Numerals.  
A Chinese Pilgrim on the Way to Mecca.  
Chinese Mahometans at Mecca.  
How Musk is Made.  
Tales from Chinese History.  
Chinese Proverbs.  
Various Kinds of Chinese Ink.  
The Curious Inscription at Mecca.  
The Arayan Origin of the Cambodians.  
Bank Notes.  
大紅紙.  
"Tham."  
Stone Ligna.  
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.  
Hongkong, March 18, 1881.

WASHING BOOKS.  
(In English and Chinese.)  
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be had at this Office. Price, \$1 each.  
China Mail Office.

## For Sale.

### KELLY & WALSH

HAVE JUST RECEIVED  
A. B. C. TELEGRAPH CODES.

A great Quantity of NOVELTIES, suitable for Presents, from VIENNA, PARIS and LONDON.

Miss Bird's "Japan," 2 Vols.  
Shack's "Steam Boilers."  
"The Loyal Ronin," Japanese Illustrations.

"Year Book Facts for 1881."  
"Hongkong to Himalayas," by Clark Laxton's "Price Book for 1881."

"Memoirs of Madame de Remusat."  
Geikie's "Life of Christ."  
Rosenthal's "Muscles and Nerves."

Lee's "Laws of Shipping," new edition.  
Knox's "Siam and Java."  
Froude's "Short Studies."

Marshall's "Through America."  
Brown's "Reader's Hand-book."  
Matheson's "Aid Book to Engineering Enterprises."

LETTER WRITERS.  
"Japanese Papers," Dr Olley's.  
Hongkong, April 18, 1881.

VIENNA and PARIS FANS.  
CHEAP NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES.

OLIVER MECHANICAL TOYS.  
Proude's "English in Ireland."

New TAUCHNITZ NOVELS, including "Eutychus."

Mullhall's "Progress of the World."  
Gangee's "Domestic Animals in Health and Disease," 2 Vols.

Ainsley's "New Marine and Engineering Guides."  
Allen's "Engineer's Guide."  
Burgess's "Engineer's Guide."

Ross's "Correa."  
Keith Johnston's "Map of World," on roller.

New Engineering and Nautical Works.  
A New STOCK OF PURSES, CLAR CASES, MONEY CASES, WRITING CASES, and other LEATHER GOODS.

The NEW WHITEHALL STATIONERY.  
Royal Ulster Linen NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSES SAYLE & Co. respectfully beg to inform their Customers and the Public that they have REMOVED from their Old Premises "THE VICTORIA EXCHANGE" into the Building situated nearly opposite, between Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s and Messrs LYNSTRAD & DAVIS', and generally known as "THE CHERRY'S STORE." BUSINESS will be CONDUCTED in these Commodious PREMISES during the Re-building of the "Exchange," and every attention will be given to endeavour to secure continued Patronage.

Hongkong, April 30, 1881. my14

## Intimations.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED at this Office up to Noon of SATURDAY, the 7th INSTANT, for the REPAIR of the LIGHTER SLIP in the NAVAL YARD, according to Specification and Conditions, which may be seen on application to the Undersigned.

The lowest or any Tender will not be necessarily accepted.

GEORGE COLES,  
For Naval Storekeeper.

H. M. Naval Yard,  
Hongkong, April 23, 1881. my1

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Directors have declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. ON SHAREHOLDERS' CAPITAL, PAYABLE at the Office of the Secretaries on the 28th INSTANT, to Shareholders of Record on the 21st INSTANT.

By Order of the Directors,  
RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

Shanghai, April 18, 1881. my23

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1880.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December 1880, in order that the DISTRIBUTION of the PROFITS Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not forwarded prior to the 1st June next, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, April 19, 1881. j62

## DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS has returned, and is now ready to RECEIVE PATIENTS at his Rooms, the First-floor of the premises lately occupied by the National Bank of India.

Hongkong, December 7, 1880.

THE "FAR EAST."

THE ISSUES OF 1878 WANTED.

Apply at this Office.  
Hongkong, October 4, 1880.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The latest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely-printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 5 cents) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$12.50).

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than noon of the day the English Mail Steamer leaves.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

## Insurances.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL, FULLY SUBSCRIBED, \$1,000,000.

Board of Directors.  
KOH-MOON WAH, Esq., Chairman.

BAK HUP, Esq. LEONG ON, Esq.  
K. YIN KAI, Esq. CHONG PENG, Esq.

QUAN HOI CHUNE, Esq.  
KWOK YIN KAI, Esq., Manager.

WOO LIN YUEN, Esq., Assistant Secretary.

THE Company grants POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its AGENCIES.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, Queen's Road West,  
Hongkong, March 14, 1881. se14

LE CEROLE—TRANSPORTS.

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES, MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, 15,000,000 Francs.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, 3,750,000 "

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.  
Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1880. 27se1

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of \$100,000 on any Building, or on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £100,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, July 6, 1876.

## Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.  
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000

PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 263,268

TOTAL CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATIONS, 8th April, 1880.....Tls. 913,268

Directors.  
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

W. M. BOYD, Esq. W. M. REINERS, Esq.  
J. H. PINKVOS, Esq. F. D. HINCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH:  
Messrs BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
88 and 89, Cornhill.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

Subject to a Charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the Premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1880. 10c81

THE INTERNATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.  
Hongkong, Nov. 27, 1880. 27no1

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES GRANTED at current rates on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH, Secretary.

Hongkong, April 6, 1881. 6ap82

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Position of the Company at the close of the last financial year, the 30th April, 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.00

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....\$ 300,000.00

RESERVE FUND.....\$ 425,000.00

BALANCE UNPAID.....\$ 70,278.43

DIVIDEND PAID TO SHAREHOLDERS.....20 per cent. per annum.

DIVIDEND PAID TO ALL CONTRIBUTORS OF BUSINESS, 25 per cent. on the amount of their Contributions.

THE Company grants POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its AGENCIES.

Contributory Dividends are PAYABLE TO ALL CONTRIBUTORS OF BUSINESS WHETHER THEY ARE SHAREHOLDERS OR NOT.

B. GOLDSMITH, Acting Secretary.



## For Sale.

## WHERE YOU CAN BUY

Superior California LAMB'S WOOL  
BLANKETS.  
SARATOGA TRUNKS.  
TRAVELLING BAGS and SATCHELS.  
AGATE COOKING UTENSILS.  
THE AMERICAN BROILER.  
TUNBULL'S FAMILY SCALES.  
TOBACCO SHAVES.  
AMERICAN and CHINESE LOCKS.  
HOUSE GONGS.  
SMOOTHING IRONS.  
LEMON SQUEEZERS.  
MOUSE TRAPS.  
BILLIARD CUE TIPS and CHALK.  
PANUS CORIUM for BOOTS.  
AMERICAN AXES and HATCHETS.  
LIFE BUOYS.  
ROCKETS and BLUE LIGHTS.  
DOUGLAS' OFFICE CHAIRS.  
COPPER WIRE GAUZE.  
WAFFLE IRONS.  
GRIDIRONES.  
FIRE GRATES.  
AMERICAN SOFT FELT HATS.

## STATIONERY

FOR LADIES and OFFICE USE,  
the  
Best and Cheapest  
in  
HONGKONG.

## NEW BOOKS

INSTRUCTIVE AND AMUSING.

## A Large Assortment of

## FRENCH NOVELS.

TAUBENITZ'S  
POPULAR EDITION OF STANDARD  
WORKS, &c.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.  
ALMANACKS.  
DIARIES.  
SCHOOL BOOKS.  
GLENN'S SCHOOL SERIES.  
PRESENTATION BOOKS.  
Etc., Etc., Etc.

RODGER'S CUTLERY.  
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.  
WEBLEY and SONS' London-made SPORT-  
ING GUNS.  
BUSSEY'S PATENT PNEUMATIC GUN.  
SKIFF-SHOOT-EXTRACTING REVOLVERS.  
THE PATENT BOTTLE CLIP.  
TABLE GLASSWARE.  
EARTHENWARE.

THE FINEST STOCK OF  
CAVITE, FORTIN, and  
MEYSIG  
CIGARS, and  
CHEROOTS.

All Specially Selected.

## ENGLISH and AMERICAN

GROCERIES.  
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY  
MAIL.

SMYRNA FIGS.  
CRYSTALLIZED CHERRIES.  
FARM'S FAVORITE BISCUITS.  
STILTON CHEESE.  
FRENCH PLUMS.  
CALCUTTA BEEF.  
HUMPS.  
ROUNDS.  
BRISKEETS, and  
TONGUES.  
California ROLL BUTTER.  
APPLE BUTTER.  
CLAM CHOWDER.  
FISH CHOWDER.  
Soused PIG'S FEET.  
Soused SHEEP'S TONGUES.  
Pickled LAMP'S TONGUES.  
GRUYERE CHEESE.  
New York CREAM CHEESE.  
CAVIARE.  
CURRIED OYSTERS.  
California CRACKER Co.'s BISCUITS.  
CRACKED WHEAT.  
HOMINY.  
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.  
RICHARDSON and ROBERT'S Potted MEATS.  
LUNCH TONGUE.  
PRESENT TEA in 5 and 10 Catty Boxes.  
WINES and SPIRITS of all Descriptions.  
SAIL-MAKING executed on the Premises.  
HARVEY, FRICKEL & Co.  
Hongkong, January 28, 1881.

## To-day's Advertisements.

FOUND.—In Chancery Lane, about ten days ago, TWO CHIEF'S KEYS, on a Split Ring, with a plain unmarked Brass Disc.—Apply to this Office.  
Hongkong, May 2, 1881.

## FOR AMOY, TAIWANFOO &amp; TAMSUI.

The Steamship "Albatross," Capt. Lightwood, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 5th Inst., at 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, May 2, 1881. my5

## DIRECT COMMUNICATION

BETWEEN  
HONGKONG AND AUSTRALIA.

## FOR PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY

ISLAND, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Taking through Cargo and Passengers at through rates for ADELAIDE and all NEW ZEALAND PORTS.)

The Steamship "Ocean," Capt. H. W. Zander, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 19th Inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, May 2, 1881. my10

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUVA, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES.

Also,  
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 5th day of May, 1881, at Noon, the Company's S. S. "OCEAN," Commandant RAFAEL, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as to the Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Passengers until 3 p.m. on the 4th of May 1881. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, May 2, 1881. my6

## STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUVA, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON.

Also,  
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "ZAMBESI," Captain A. SYMONS, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port for BOMBAY, on THURSDAY, the 12th May, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until 10 a.m. on the day of departure.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 10 a.m. on the day of departure.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Point de Galle; but Tea and General Cargo at Bombay, arriving one week later than by the direct route via Galle.

For further Particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, May 2, 1881. my12

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undermentioned for counter signature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No FIVE Insurance has been effected.

Ex. Anadyr.

R. J. F. 12/15, 4 cases Wine, Order H. S. 2980, 1 case Colours, 1 case Colours.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, May 2, 1881.

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour.

Wm. H. Bress, American barque, Capt. B. C. Baker.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

MINNIS CARVELL, British barque, Captain P. T. Clark.—Edmund Schellhass & Co.

BORSTON, British barque, Capt. Naon.—Vogel & Co.

NORDEN, Danish steamer, Captain Rasmussen.—Siemssen & Co.

TAMBOUR, British ship, Capt. J. Harney.—Siemssen & Co.

H. A. LUTHER, American barque, Capt. J. Laupner.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR MANILA.

The Steamship "Diamond," Captain CUTLER, will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 5th Inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, May 2, 1881. my5

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

April 30, Emerald, British steamer, 395, Talbot, Amoy April 24, General.—RUSSELL & Co.

May 1, Fough Balaugh, German 3-m. schooner, 240, D. Rite, Bangkok March 29, General.—CARLOWITZ & Co.

May 1, Charlton, British steamer, 785, Ersking, Swatow April 30, General.—Geo. R. STEVENS & Co.

May 1, Quintia, German steamer, 874, H. H. Thomson, Swatow April 30, General.—GEORGE SCHILLHASS & Co.

May 1, Diamante, British steamer, 514, R. F. Cullen, Manila April 28, General.—RUSSELL & Co.

May 2, Francisca, German barque, 368, S. Brick, Bangkok April 10, General.—SIEMSEN & Co.

May 2, Boven, British steamer, 844, J. W. B. Darke, Saigon April 28, Rice.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

May 2, City of Peking, American steamer, 5079, Berry, San Francisco April 2, and Yokohama 28, Mails, General and Passengers.—P. M. S. S. Co.

May 2, Afghan, British steamer, 1439, H. J. Rowley, Saigon April 29, Rice.—BIRLEY & Co.

May 2, Freya, German corvette, from a cruise.

## DEPARTURES.

May 1, Walls, for Amoy.

1, Chango, for Amoy, Hook, for Bangkok.

1, Hainan, for Hoihow, etc.

1, Ping-ong, for Hoihow, etc.

2, Freya, German corv., for a cruise.

2, Chango, H.M. corv., for a cruise.

2, Chango, for Singapore, etc.

2, Belgic, for Yokohama and San Francisco.

2, Chinkiang, for Shanghai.

2, Flankshire, for Swatow.

2, Emerald, for Manila.

2, Vorwärts, for Singapore, etc.

2, Tunis, for Newchwang.

## CLEARED.

Hocht, for Takao.

Norden, for Saigon.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per Tunis, from Yokohama: for Hongkong, Messrs Morris and servant, Padell, Frank Bath, and Charles Root; for Manila, Messrs Mr. and Mrs. Greenman, Messrs Degroot, Bayley, Lange, Gort, and Haas.

Per Diamante, from Manila, Don Manuel Eniart, Don E. Oregas, 2 European (deck), and 120 Chinese.

Per City of Peking, from San Francisco, Col. Sheppard, Mr. O. Frankel, Mr. W. G. Johnston, Mrs. J. G. Kerr and daughter, Messrs R. H. Bruce, W. Laidlaw, E. W. Blodgett, 1 European, and 157 Chinese (steerage); from Yokohama, Messrs E. Carnelly, and E. Austin Robertson.

Per Swatow, from Amoy, 1 European deck, and 171 Chinese.

Per Kang-chi, from Hoihow, 36 Chinese.

Per Charlton, from Swatow, 40 Chinese.

Per Freya, from Swatow, 127 Chinese.

Per Boven, from Saigon, 40 Chinese, and 2 children.

Per Afghan, from Saigon, 6 Chinese.

## DEPARTED.

Per Belgic, for San Francisco, Rev. and Mrs. Carding, Misses M. and E. Talbot, Miss Noyes, and Mr. John Earle, and 696 Chinese.

Per Hainan, for Hoihow, 31 Chinese; for Haiphong, 5 Chinese.

Per Ping-ong, for Hoihow, etc., 10 Chinese.

Per Freya, for Swatow, 14 Chinese, and for Amoy, 7 Chinese, from Hongkong.

Per Chango, for Singapore, etc., 485 Chinese.

Per Vorwärts, for the Straits, 718 Chinese (deck).

Per Emerald, for Shanghai, 30 Chinese.

Per Diamante, for Amoy, 160 Chinese.

Per Emerald, for Manila, 1 European, and 140 Chinese.

## TO DEPART.

Per Norden, for Saigon, 1 European, and 120 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Emerald reports: Thick foggy weather to Chelang Point; thence light S.W. winds and fair weather.

The Chinese steamer Kang-chi reports: Hoihow to Hongkong, moderate S.E. wind and fine weather.

The British steamer Charlton reports: Left Swatow on the 30th April, and had fine weather throughout.

The British steamer Diamante reports: Had light variable winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamer Boven reports: Left Saigon at 0.45 p.m. on 28th at 5.42 p.m. discharged pilot; at 6 p.m. passed Cape St. James. At 6 p.m. on the 29th passed Cape Varella. Made Gap Rock at 3.45 a.m. on the 2nd May, and anchored at Hongkong at 7.25 a.m. same day. Vessels spoken: April 29th, S. S. Guard bound to Saigon; Cape St. James; 29th, S. S. Comsolon, in lat. 11.44 N., long. 109.19 E.; 30th, a steamer (supposed to be the Atlanta), in lat. 16 N., long. 110.30.

The American steamer City of Peking reports: Light winds with fog and fair weather throughout.

The British steamer Afghan reports: Moderate south-easterly winds from Cape St. James.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

## MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW, AMOY and TAMSUI: For Peking, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday, the 3rd May.

For YOKOHAMA: For Glenavoy, at 2.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 3rd May.

For MANILA: For Diamante, at 3.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 5th Inst.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

## MAILS will close:—

For AMOY, TAIWANFOO, AND TAMSUI: For Amoy, at 4.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 5th Inst.

For NAGASAKI AND YOKOHAMA: For Mailboat, at 5 p.m., on Friday, the 13th Inst.

For HAIPHONG, HUE AND TOURON: For Shun-on, is postponed till further notice.

## MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKER:—

The French Contract Packet "Océan" will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 5th May, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India (via Madras), the Australasian Colonies, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

## MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKER:—

The British Contract Packet "Zambesi" will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 12th May, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Brindisi; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to Mauritius.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australasian Colonies.

## HOURS OF CLOSING

## THE FRENCH MAIL.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the French Contract Packet:—

Day before departure (or Saturday if the departure be on Monday):

5 p.m.—Money Order Office closes.

Post Office closes, except the Night Box, which is always open out of Office hours.

Day of departure:—

7 a.m.—Post Office opens.

10 a.m.—Registry of Letters closes.

Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

11 a.m.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until

11.30 a.m.—When the Post Office closes entirely.

11.40 a.m.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 cents until time of departure.

## Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.:—

## VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

Left. Name. From.

Sept. 10, Wylo, London.

Oct. 15, Lizzie Bell, Antwerp.

Nov. 15, Xenia, London.

Dec. 7, J. W. Marr, Cardiff.

19, Senator, Cardiff.

20, Westerguard, Hamburg.

Dec. 2, Theresa, Dover.

3, Laurens, Hamburg.

8, Laura, Hamburg.

Jan. 1, Lucy A. Nickols, Penarth.

6, Rockhurst, Penarth.

6, Minerva, Cardiff.

13, Highlander, New York.

13, H. H. McGilvery, New York.

18, Hilda Marie, Penarth.

15, Antares (s), Cardiff.

17, Creswell, Liverpool.

31, Huguenot, Cardiff.

Feb. 1, Melusine, Cardiff.

12, G. Garvill, Penarth.

5, Chusan, London.

11, Elwell, Liverpool.

11, Star of China, Penarth.

12, Glenavoy (s), Cardiff.

12, Melville (s), London.

12, North American, Liverpool.

17, Nearchus, Cardiff.

19, Venice (s), Newcastle.

19, Escambia (s), London.

21, Archipel (s), London.

22, Cyclops (s), London.

## LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Euphrates, Radnorshire.

Glenavoy (s), Jason.

Laurel, Sailing Vessels.

John C. Munro, Sumatra.

At Liverpool.—

Glenavoy (s), Hector (s).

Nestor (s), At Glasgow.

Glenavoy (s), At Greenock.

Daniel Barnes, At Cardiff.

Don Quixote, India.

Landseer.

## MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

## Shipping.

Noon.—Fishes leaves for Swatow, &c.

3 p.m.—Glenavoy leaves for Yokohama.



## REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The following report of the Postmaster-General for 1880 appears in Saturday's Gazette:—

General Post Office, Hongkong, April 12th, 1881.

Sir,—I have the honor to reply to the British Postal Service in Hongkong and China during 1880.

2.—The main feature of interest has been the steady extension of the Postal Union, until it may now be said that only two groups of countries of considerable importance are not included in it. These are the Australian and South African Colonies. With regard to the former, a Postal Conference was to assemble at Melbourne in November last to discuss the Union and other questions. It is much to be regretted that the result may be the entrance of these important Colonies into the Postal system which now embraces almost all the rest of the world.

3.—In the case of the Australian group, local circumstances have enabled the Government of this Colony to reduce our outward postage, by the principal route, to the Union tariff, thus affecting one more considerable step towards uniformity. It is curious to observe, however, that the more simplicity is attained, and the postal arrangements become, by far more mistakes are made, not only by the public, but also by the Departmental Staff. When each country in Europe was treated on a special and different postal tariff, some with a half ounce unit, some with a quarter ounce, people were forced to acquaint themselves with the various rates of postage, and knew more about them than they do now. When newspaper postage from England was twopenny by one mail and a penny by the other, newspapers were prepaid with fair correctness, and regularly. Now that the postage is three-halpence by either route, the very simplicity of the arrangement seems to carry it beyond the comprehension of the average postal newspaper, for the sake of short paid papers which arrive (and they are not a few) with the utmost exactness that it is as far from being generally understood as ever. Even when the three-halpence postage has been mastered, the senders appear to have no idea that three-halpence will only pay for four ounces, but prefer weighing twice as much with apparently every confidence as to their free delivery.

4.—These short paid papers have proved a serious impediment to the rapid sorting and delivery of mails. About this time last year the English public was just beginning to discover that the Postal Union was a cheaper opportunity of the two, and though this is no longer the case, the consequent augmentation of the mail will probably continue for years. The time required to sort the French mail, which had once been (under exceptional circumstances) as little as half an hour, except up to an hour and a half. Then the short paid papers began to arrive, and the hour and a half began to become two hours. Even when the mail was sorted, its delivery was much retarded. Every day, the French mail was delayed, and the delay was not only to an hour and a half, but to two or three days. The difficulty has been met by leaving the short paid papers to stand over till there is time to deal with them, and by the consequent delay in their delivery. Indemnities were paid for the delay, but the object of this Office will be to prevent such a recurrence.

5.—The sale of Post cards has exceeded all expectations. They were introduced because it was obligatory to issue them, but it was not expected that more than a few dozen would be sold. Some difficulty was experienced in keeping pace with the demand. At least two-thirds of those purchased, however, have gone to gratify the mania for stamp-collecting, which seems to increase with the obstacles surrounding it. It is difficult to make varieties of the great series of Philatelic stamps, and the Office exists for any other purpose than to supply them with every conceivable variety and shade of postage stamp. The object of a Postal Administration, on the other hand, naturally is to get rid of all odds and ends, temporary or obsolete issues, such like, as quickly as possible.

6.—After twenty years of existence as a Colonial Post Office, this Department has at last succeeded in eliminating from its dealings with the public. As late as last year the charges on all unpaid correspondence were kept in sterling, and the postage stamps in use represented sixpences, shillings, &c. We have now got something like a decimal series adapted to the Colonial currency. It may be possible to improve it as years go on.

7.—The general statistics taken in November 1879 may be said to have been fairly successful. There has not been one-tenth as much correspondence and mismanagement arising from them as was the case with the statistics of 1877. Those to be taken in May of the present year will be beyond comparison with all the smoothness of routine.

8.—The general principle of the statistics is, to observe carefully during one calendar month the actual weights of correspondence forwarded, which are multiplied by 12 to give an approximate total for the year. The Colony was very unfortunate in the fact that during the statistical month of November 1879 there were three departures of the French Contract packets (November 1, 15, and 26), so that Hongkong had to pay during 1879, and 1880 as if there were 30 French mails in each month. The result was only 26.3, but though this Department received the sympathy and support of the London Post Office in its endeavours to establish that multiplier, the French Administration (supplied with the statistics) by the letter of the documents authorities in the matter) declined to accede to this reduction. Such a case indicates a defective principle, which would be remedied by extending the statistics over 28 days only, and multiplying the results by 13. It is to be hoped this proposition will be brought forward at the next Postal Congress; it has already been suggested by this Office.

9.—Local statistics, for the purpose of framing the tabular information required by the International Bureau, were taken during 33 days last November. The results were appended comparing their results with those obtained in the same way in 1879. The statistician must indeed have the courage of his convictions who attempts to depend on figures obtained in this way. It is like estimating what a man will do in a year, from what he does at one chance meal. The result might do very well to print in a Blue Book, but nobody would use it as a basis on which to virtual a ship. A glance at Table C appended to this report, under the head of books, &c., will show that the increase in 1880 proved to be more than the whole number forwarded in 1879. Such a result is not in the least conformable with reality, the fact being that, as far as can be judged from ordinary observation, there has been very little increase, if any at all.

10.—The Money Order system with some of the Australian Colonies, commenced last year, has been availed of by Chinese residents in Queensland and New South Wales to an extent which was hardly expected at first. Indeed, as far as this office is concerned, it has been a complete success.

11.—A letter from a distinguished Philatelist.

concerned, the system may almost be said to have been too successful, for it nearly monopolizes the time of a clerk and a shroff, who have had to be detached from other duties. Chinese cannot be dealt with so quickly in Money Order matters as Europeans. An Englishman who has an Order to cash takes the money given to him and goes away. With a Chinese, the vexatious question, *What is a pound?* assumes a knotty and complicated aspect. To his mind a sovereign represents the highest price he could get for it after a morning spent in haggling at the gold-shops. This office has generally to offer him a few cents less. Even when the rate of exchange is settled, the difficulties are not ended. At 3/7 1/2, for instance, a sovereign may be represented by either 25.49 or 25.45. To pay the former sum involves a trifling loss; to pay the latter secures a trifling profit. Nobody but a Chinese would go into the fractions of a cent, but the Chinaman not only does so, but even considers himself defrauded of a cent, and he is not alone. The Chinese here are learning, as they learn everything, that the Post Office will not chaffer with them, and this does not appear to affect the popularity of the Money Order system.

11.—The Money Order system of the London Post Office is naturally looked upon as a model for British Colonies. It is an excellent system, but somewhat complicated and elaborate; not more so, perhaps, than is necessary where the orders are numerous, and the amounts forwarded in either direction vary far from being equal. It is certain, however, that a small Money Order system can be effectively carried on between two Colonies, and be a great convenience to either, without the lists, duplicate lists, postage on remittance, and other formalities required under the London rules. Such is the simplified system of this Office with Yokohama, with Shanghai, and with the Straits Settlements. An advice is forwarded for each order issued, and accounts are periodically compared, the balances being carried forward to the next office is entitled to it. Each office keeps the commission it collects, and all the forms used are simplified as far as possible. There would be but few obstacles to a general Inter-Colonial Money Order system, and the London Post Office is still, however, to be insisted on (and some Colonies insist on them) the amount of writing and of labour involved becomes prohibitive.

12.—Communications were addressed to all the Australian Colonies requesting them to co-operate in the establishment of an Inter-Colonial Parcel Post, such as is worked between this Colony and the Straits Settlements without any resultant inconvenience. They have all declined, and all, or nearly all, on the same ground—Customs duties. The subject is still, however, to be discussed at the Australian conference mentioned above, and has also been under consideration in Europe, it may, perhaps, be permissible to devote a few words to it. The subject of parcel post is interesting to most residents in China, because there are so many Chinese who are interested in the subject. The Chinese or Japanese manufacturer which persons naturally wish to send to their friends elsewhere. A preliminary objection to the supposed invasion of the carrying business of Steamer Companies has been expressed. If the public were to be allowed to send carpets, overcoats, &c., through the post (as was once the case when the sample post to England was somewhat abused), whether under the title of Parcels, or of Samples, the carrying companies might fairly object, as, in the instance of question, they did. But if the parcels post be strictly confined to small things (merchandise) as is proposed, then the parcels to be carried become precisely those which Steamer Companies had to carry before, and the objection is removed.

13.—To be at once effective, popular, and successful, a Parcel Post system requires three conditions:—  
(1.) Freedom from any further formalities as to declaration of contents than may be necessary to prevent the transference of contraband liquors, &c.  
(2.) One moderate payment to ensure free delivery at the door of the addressee.  
(3.) Absolute freedom from Customs duties or interference.

14.—In the case of the existing Indian Parcel Post, the sender has to fill up a declaration of contents, sometimes required in triplicate, sometimes also in French. He has to enclose his parcel in an outer cover to the nearest Chief Post Office. If sending to the United Kingdom, he cannot prepay further than London, and it is matter of frequent complaint that it costs more to send parcels from London to the country than it has cost to get them from Calcutta to London. Moreover, the addressee will have to pay the Customs duty, if any.

15.—If the Postal Union system has proved itself, it is proved that the Postal Reforms will be a large and liberal class. Governments must be prepared to give up haggling about small sums, which often cost more to collect than they are worth. Such is precisely the case with the question of Parcel Post. A resident in China desires to send home a few boxes of goods, and he considers letter rate of postage too expensive. If there were a parcel post, even then the Customs House stands ready to demand six or seven shillings as duty. The parcel, therefore, is sent by the way to England in the trunk or pocket of some passenger, who is either unaware that he is carrying a dutiable article or indifferent to the fact. The sender and the receiver have been subjected to a great deal of delay and inconvenience, and the Government has received nothing. The small amounts of Customs duties wrong from the receiver of little parcels would probably be recouped many times over by postage gladly paid on free articles. It is the duties on merchandise which swell national revenue, and all that is necessary to prevent the Government from being enabled to make such regulations as shall prevent the forwarding of merchandise in marketable quantities, under whatever pretext, through the post.

16.—The time table under the new Mail Contract has not yet been adjusted as to secure freedom from hindrance in Hongkong throughout the year. We have, it is true, got the Sunday free in summer, which is something, but on the other hand it is rendered a working day in winter. It takes two years at least to get a mail service to work smoothly and to the satisfaction of all concerned. The fact, therefore, before any other winter some further change may benefit Hongkong in this particular. Such a change is being asked for in India, and the London Post Office has therefore been reminded of the views of this Colony. On the other hand, the new time-table is so arranged as to be materially to diminish the present heavy expense of marine sorting.

17.—Considerable interest has been manifested at Fookchow in the discussion of a subsidised mail service between that port and Hongkong. There is an argument in favour of the views of the Fookchow community which appears to have been noticed hitherto—that is that Fookchow is the only considerable port in China not provided by its local trade with fairly regular steam communication with Hongkong or Shanghai. But though this consideration may possibly be valid as supporting a claim on the Imperial Government, it is difficult to say why any community in China should ask for a subsidy from Hongkong.

A feeling seems to prevail at Fookchow that Hongkong people do not care very much what becomes of mails for that settlement. Such is not the case in this Office. Accidents have happened, of course. To some extent accidents always will happen. But nothing that could be done has been known engaged in turning out one and two sent places.

Some Koreans of distinction, who went from Japan to their own country some time ago on a secret mission, are on their way back to Tokyo, having arrived at Nagasaki on the 16th instant. The press regulations of this country continue to effectually stifle a healthy discussion of questions affecting the welfare of the people. Once in a while, however, an editor, more bold than his contemporaries, and utterly careless of consequences, gives vent to utterances on forbidden topics and is punished accordingly. Mr. Sakakibara, editor of the *Fukoku Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, is one of those unfortunate who has recently infringed the press laws, and has been sentenced to suffer twelve months' imprisonment.

The season for fires does not appear to be over, for several configurations are reported as having occurred yesterday (19th). One temple or shrine in front of Nanyang's hotel at Sokokura, a small village situated about ten minutes walk from Miyashita, and consumed the whole of the dwellings. A spectator informs us that the flames rose to the height of a hundred feet, and presented a grand and awful spectacle; at the burning shingles fell in Miyashita in one intermittent shower for the space of half-an-hour, the residents of that favorite summer resort had rather a lively time in preserving the town from destruction. The temple or shrine in front of Nanyang's hotel was destroyed, and the town ignited in several other places, but owing to the activity of the people the flames were prevented from spreading. Great excitement and confusion prevailed.

On the 19th instant, a fire broke out at the burning shingles fell in Miyashita in one intermittent shower for the space of half-an-hour, the residents of that favorite summer resort had rather a lively time in preserving the town from destruction. The temple or shrine in front of Nanyang's hotel was destroyed, and the town ignited in several other places, but owing to the activity of the people the flames were prevented from spreading. Great excitement and confusion prevailed.

Japanese papers state that Shidzuka was visited on the 14th instant by a so-called storm, accompanied by a shower of hail as large as peaches; and though the storm lasted but a few minutes, it did great damage to tea and indigo plants.

The *Choya Shinbun* says, "We mentioned in a late issue that the district magistrates in Gunma were pursuing the people to discontinue the use of the postal railroads. We now hear that the magistrates have noted this because the Governor had ordered them to make every possible exertion to raise the sum of four hundred yen from each village."

The same paper states that the other day a fire broke out in the public house at the different houses in Tokyo, which fortunately failed. The incendiaries ignited some rags well saturated with kerosene, but in each instance the fire was detected before it assumed any serious dimensions, and was extinguished before it could do any damage. It is officially reported that his majesty the Mikado will shortly visit Utsunomiya, in the province of Sagami.

An exhibition for specimens of antique tea arts is to be opened on the 1st May at the Imperial Palace. The exhibits will include tea, tea utensils, and tea furniture. The exhibits will include tea, tea utensils, and tea furniture.

The government are taking active measures to protect the public who visit the exhibition from thieves. Four hundred and thirty of the fraternity have been arrested. Finding their occupation at the exhibition not so profitable as they could have been, they have turned their attention to such crowded thoroughfares as the bridges crossing the Sumida river.

Some rogues in Osaka have succeeded in palming upon the public a number of counterfeit old gold and silver coins. When out of use, they are found to be copper plated. It is said that some have sold large quantities of these counterfeit coins as security for local currency advanced. The *Hochi Shinbun* says it is also rumored that some banks have knowingly accepted these spurious coins, and are connected with a large number of the counterfeiters. It does not think this last rumor is correct.

The returns of deaths and births in the city of Tokyo and its suburbs for the half-year ending 31st December last, show as follows:—Deaths, 84,722; Female, 61,385; total, 146,107; Births, 7,871; Female, 7,885; total, 15,756. Abortions, 976.

Admiral Enomoto has, it seems, refused to accept the mission to France; and it appears as if that gentleman is resolved to disassociate himself from the government.

Her Majesty the Empress has visited the national exhibition in Tokyo.

The *Kio-Osaka-Kobe line* of rail carried 290,428 passengers last month, and netted 85,255 yen.

A meeting of the projectors of the new railway company held a meeting on the 19th instant at the offices of the Fifteenth National Bank.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says the members of the Mitsu Bishi Company have enthusiastically agreed to join the new railway company. The president subscribed 50,000 yen, the vice-president, 50,000; the chief members 110,000; the total from the company being 450,000 yen, upon which the government bind themselves to pay 8 per cent.

LI HUNG CHANG ON JAPAN AND KOREA.

(Japan Mail.)

Li-Hung-Chang's letter to a Korean gentleman, which we alluded last week, is as follows: Of late years Japan has adopted western customs. She seeks to make herself a wealthy and powerful State, and the result is that her national liabilities have largely increased, she is casting her eyes abroad in search of some convenient acquisition which she may acquire, and the fact is that she is at once a warning and a regret to both China and Korea. China is not without means of defending herself, and it is for Korea to look to her military resources, to organize her forces, and to provide for the protection of her frontiers. The obligations imposed by foreign relations are strict observance of treaties and due appreciation of their bearing. The Japanese man-of-war are always cruising in the vicinity of Japan, and although, in the event of any emergency, China will certainly do every effort to aid Korea, it must not be forgotten that the distance between the two countries would render effective aid difficult. Moreover, if Japan should ally herself upon its own resources, no doubt this happy consummation would be speedily realized.

Fire—number three broke out in that part of the city of Tokyo, last night (19th), and was not extinguished until one hundred and twenty-six houses were consumed. It would be interesting to know the total value of property destroyed by fire in Japan during the past three years. It must be something very considerable.

We are informed by the *Choya Shinbun* that in consequence of the scarcity of copper tokens, a large quantity of copper has been sent from the mine at Sado to the mint at Osaka, which establishment is now actively engaged in turning out one and two sent places.

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The *Choya Shinbun* says, "We mentioned in a late issue that the district magistrates in Gunma were pursuing the people to discontinue the use of the postal railroads. We now hear that the magistrates have noted this because the Governor had ordered them to make every possible exertion to raise the sum of four hundred yen from each village."

The same paper states that the other day a fire broke out in the public house at the different houses in Tokyo, which fortunately failed. The incendiaries ignited some rags well saturated with kerosene, but in each instance the fire was detected before it assumed any serious dimensions, and was extinguished before it could do any damage. It is officially reported that his majesty the Mikado will shortly visit Utsunomiya, in the province of Sagami.

An exhibition for specimens of antique tea arts is to be opened on the 1st May at the Imperial Palace. The exhibits will include tea, tea utensils, and tea furniture. The exhibits will include tea, tea utensils, and tea furniture.

The government are taking active measures to protect the public who visit the exhibition from thieves. Four hundred and thirty of the fraternity have been arrested. Finding their occupation at the exhibition not so profitable as they could have been, they have turned their attention to such crowded thoroughfares as the bridges crossing the Sumida river.

Some rogues in Osaka have succeeded in palming upon the public a number of counterfeit old gold and silver coins. When out of use, they are found to be copper plated. It is said that some have sold large quantities of these counterfeit coins as security for local currency advanced. The *Hochi Shinbun* says it is also rumored that some banks have knowingly accepted these spurious coins, and are connected with a large number of the counterfeiters. It does not think this last rumor is correct.

The returns of deaths and births in the city of Tokyo and its suburbs for the half-year ending 31st December last, show as follows:—Deaths, 84,722; Female, 61,385; total, 146,107; Births, 7,871; Female, 7,885; total, 15,756. Abortions, 976.

Admiral Enomoto has, it seems, refused to accept the mission to France; and it appears as if that gentleman is resolved to disassociate himself from the government.

Her Majesty the Empress has visited the national exhibition in Tokyo.

The *Kio-Osaka-Kobe line* of rail carried 290,428 passengers last month, and netted 85,255 yen.

A meeting of the projectors of the new railway company held a meeting on the 19th instant at the offices of the Fifteenth National Bank.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says the members of the Mitsu Bishi Company have enthusiastically agreed to join the new railway company. The president subscribed 50,000 yen, the vice-president, 50,000; the chief members 110,000; the total from the company being 450,000 yen, upon which the government bind themselves to pay 8 per cent.

LI HUNG CHANG ON JAPAN AND KOREA.

(Japan Mail.)

Li-Hung-Chang's letter to a Korean gentleman, which we alluded last week, is as follows: Of late years Japan has adopted western customs. She seeks to make herself a wealthy and powerful State, and the result is that her national liabilities have largely increased, she is casting her eyes abroad in search of some convenient acquisition which she may acquire, and the fact is that she is at once a warning and a regret to both China and Korea. China is not without means of defending herself, and it is for Korea to look to her military resources, to organize her forces, and to provide for the protection of her frontiers. The obligations imposed by foreign relations are strict observance of treaties and due appreciation of their bearing. The Japanese man-of-war are always cruising in the vicinity of Japan, and although, in the event of any emergency, China will certainly do every effort to aid Korea, it must not be forgotten that the distance between the two countries would render effective aid difficult. Moreover, if Japan should ally herself upon its own resources, no doubt this happy consummation would be speedily realized.

Fire—number three broke out in that part of the city of Tokyo, last night (19th), and was not extinguished until one hundred and twenty-six houses were consumed. It would be interesting to know the total value of property destroyed by fire in Japan during the past three years. It must be something very considerable.

Japan's aggressive designs upon Korea will be best frustrated by the latter's alliance with Western nations, and that Japan is infected with "nihilism" propensities scarcely be doubted. China herself is preparing to oppose them, but Korea will hardly be able to do so unaided. Her best plan is to establish commercial relations with foreign countries, and employ them for the purpose. Western international law forbids unjustifiable aggression, since such a proceeding would be prejudicial to the interests of commerce. Insignificant States like Belgium and Denmark, are thus enabled to preserve their territories intact. The question, too, is not one of Japan alone. Russia is only separated from Korea by a narrow strip of sea, and her juxtaposition is not without menace. Korea, by entering into treaty relations with England, France and America, will be enabled to resist Russian aggression as well as Japanese. It would not be necessary to open any new port, the places already allotted to Japan for purposes of trade would suffice. Japan ought not to derive any greater benefit than Korea from a mutual trade, and having formed a treaty with one country, it will certainly be to the advantage of the latter to accord similar privileges to others. This, in my opinion, is the best method of warding off aggression.

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By a recent mail from England we received a copy of the Commercial Reports from Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai for 1879, which lose a great deal of their importance by the lateness of their publication. Mr. W. Donald Spence, reporting on the shipping trade of Shanghai, makes the following statement: "The shipping trade of Shanghai, which, though written so long ago, will be read with interest. The regular import and export trade between this port and London is mainly in the hands of five steamship Companies—the Messageries Maritimes, the Peninsular and Oriental, the P. & O., the G. & S., and the 'Castle' line. Last summer these five Companies conceived themselves to be strong enough to dictate the rates of freight to merchants in the China trade, or, in other words, to combine together for the purpose of maintaining abnormally high rates of freight. It is agreed amongst them that the rate from Shanghai to London should be 3l. 15s. per ton, with liberty to the mail-steamer to charge 2d. 6d. extra, and that it should be lowered equally by all, whenever steamers, outside what is known as a 'chartered' line, came on the berth in opposition. Similar rates, or even higher in proportion, were agreed on for outward cargoes from London or Liverpool to Shanghai. Although it hardly lies within my province, I shall shortly notice the action of the London and Liverpool Companies in the matter of their rates. The interest of three important classes—British manufacturers, merchants, and shippers—outside the Conference were directly attacked by it. The outside shippers had to take action against the Conference lines, which they did, and the cause rigid rules had been agreed to by the Conference lines, by which they were to be forced off the berth for China by having to accept unremunerative freights. They foresaw, too, that, by the artificial limitation of the number of steamers in the China trade, the surplus tonnage driven out of it would have to seek less remunerative employment elsewhere, and that the belasting out of half-a-dozen favoured lines in a particular trade would react prejudicially on the carrying trade elsewhere. Merchants and shippers outside the Conference were directly attacked by it. The outside shippers had to take action against the Conference lines, which they did, and the cause rigid rules had been agreed to by the Conference lines, by which they were to be forced off the berth for China by having to accept unremunerative freights. 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## Intimations.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago, and the Far East generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper, brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the subject of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and entertaining Review. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. This lecture on Chinese history in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review.

Address: *China Review*, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

*Trübner's Oriental Record* contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shi King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. O. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that 'Notes' and 'Queries' are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and useful footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 5,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description is almost unlimited, but efforts, both progressive and anti-obstructive in some almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local Shipping and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,  
China Mail Office.

## FREDERIC ALGAR,

COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMISSION AGENT,  
11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with Newspapers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondents, Letters, and any European Goods on London terms.

## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

## Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a Visitors' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

## List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.

Lustiano Club and Library, Shelley St.

Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Bont-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

## Stores, Books, &amp;c.

General Outfitter, Hosier, Tailor, &c.—T. N. DISCOLLI, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H.E. the Governor.

Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & Co., Queen's Road Central.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC-EWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

## Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats

Half hour, ... 10 cts. 1 Hour, ... 20 cts.

Three hours, ... 50 cts. Six hours, ... 70 cts.

Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

## To VICTORIA PEAK.

## Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00

Three Coolies, ... .70

Two Coolies, ... .50

## Return (direct or by Pak-fo-lum).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.50

Three Coolies, ... 1.20

Two Coolies, ... 1.00

## To VICTORIA CLIFF (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA BEAT).

## Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$0.60

Three Coolies, ... .50

Two Coolies, ... .40

## Return (direct or by Pak-fo-lum).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00

Three Coolies, ... .85

Two Coolies, ... .70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Peak), ... \$0.75 each Coolie.

(12 hours) (Cap), ... \$0.60 each Coolie.

## Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, ... 10 cts.

Half day, ... 35 cts.

Day, ... 50 cts.

## BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

## BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 ... \$4.00

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 ... 3.00

3rd Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 ... 2.00

4th Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 ... 1.50

5th Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 ... 1.00

6th Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 ... .80

## Sampans.

or Pullaway Boats, per Day, ... \$1.00

One Hour, ... .50

Half-Hour, ... .30

After 6 a.m., ... 10 cts extra.

Nothing in this table prevents private agreements.

## STREET COOLIES.

Scales of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Day, ... 12 cts.

Half Day, ... 8 cts.

Three Hours, ... 5 cts.

One Hour, ... 3 cts.

Half Hour, ... 2 cts.

Nothing in the above table to affect private agreements.

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised December 1st, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except book fide. Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Printed Currents may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, drafts, copied notes, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 6 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all the West Indies, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Venezuela, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—

Letters, ... 10 cents per 1/2 oz.

Post Cards, ... 8 cts each.

Registration, ... 10 cts.

Newspapers, ... 2 cts each.

Books, Patterns and ... 2 cents per 2 oz.

Comm. Papers, ... 10 cts.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, ... 10

Registration, ... None.

Newspapers, ... 5\*

Books & Patterns, ... 5\*

West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, &c.

Letters, ... 30

Registration, ... None.

Newspapers, ... 5

Books & Patterns, ... 5

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Via Galle, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, via Aden, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 5.

\* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

† There is registration to British W. India Islands, 10 cents.

‡ Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

§ Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

## LOCAL POSTAGE.

Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, on either of the following rates:—

Between any other two of the following:—

Japan (via Canton), Hongkong, Macao, Canton, &c.

Japan (via Canton), Hongkong, Macao, Canton, &c.

Japan (via Canton), Hongkong, Macao, Canton, &c.

Japan (via Canton), Hongkong, Macao, Canton, &c.

Japan (via Canton), Hongkong, Macao, Canton, &c.

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Japan (via Canton), Hongkong, Macao, Canton, &c.

Japan (via Canton), Hongkong, Macao, Canton, &c.

## Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the Post Offices in China of Japan, as well as to Macao, Pak-hoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The parcels are subject to 20 cents postage, which includes Registration except to Japan, to which country parcels are forwarded at Book Rates, Registry being optional. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCELS, and may be opened by the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyes, &c., Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case of adverse correspondence, or whatever is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the parcels against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains articles or anything that is a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

Patterns—to British Office, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is agreed to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person employed in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handily bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1. Money Orders are exchanged with the United Kingdom, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Port Darwin, the Straits Settlements, Western Australia, and (except at Shanghai) with the Japanese Empire. Hongkong also issues orders on Shanghai, and vice versa.

2. Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps, subject to a charge of one per cent for cashing them.

3. Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheques, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, first opportunity, with the Postage stamps, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4. No order must exceed \$10, or \$50; or include any fraction of a penny, nor will more than two such orders be sent by the same person in favour of the same payee, by the same mail. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrives.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.

Up to £20, ... 18 cts.